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# Crop Production

Release:  
March 10, 1960  
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF MARCH 1, 1960

## CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			Indicated 1959
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	
Oranges .....	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges .....	118,824	109,155	129,330	132,650
Grapefruit .....	42,798	39,780	43,790	42,800
Lemons .....	13,669	16,900	17,340	17,900

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

## POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested		Production
	Average: 1949-58: 1959	Ind. : 1960	Average: 1949-58: 1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres
Winter	27.1	26.3	20.6
	155.0	152.3	146.3
E. Spring	25.5	25.6	28.1
	136.4	122.8	Apr. 11
			3,490
			3,144
			Apr. 11

## MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January .....	8,909	9,854	9,862	5,154	5,383	5,344
February ....	8,708	9,373	9,679	5,044	5,117	5,082
Jan. - Feb. Incl.	17,617	19,227	19,541	10,199	10,500	10,426

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

CrPr 2-2 (3-60)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1960

February started with mild temperatures but developed into a cold and stormy month. Most sections endured the coldest weather of the winter near the end of the month or early in March. Freezing temperatures reached nearly all winter vegetables and citrus areas at least once during February. Tender vegetables suffered light to heavy damage, but citrus crops escaped serious injury. Spring planting in the South was off to a slow start in the cold, wet weather. Winter wheat is still dormant but appears to be wintering well.

Total production of citrus for the 1959-60 season is expected to be 1 percent greater than last year and 10 percent above average. The production of oranges, lemons, limes, and tangelos is larger than last year but the grapefruit and tangerine crops are smaller. Again in February, cold weather struck the citrus areas but unharvested fruit escaped damage. However, in Texas some of the new growth was burned by freezing temperatures. Southeastern peaches remained dormant during the continuous cold, with ample chilling hours to favor bud development when the weather becomes warmer. Recent cold weather retarded fruit bud development in the Pacific Northwest.

Winter vegetable production is expected to total 6 percent above last year and 4 percent above average. Winter cabbage, carrot, and lettuce production is substantially above a year earlier, but the volume of celery, tomatoes, sweet corn, and snap beans is considerably below last year. Cold temperatures struck all winter vegetable producing areas except southern Florida and parts of California at some time during the month. Winter potato prospects were unchanged from the forecast a month ago--25 percent below 1959. Early Spring potato acreage is estimated at a tenth above both last year and average. Freezing temperatures have retarded growth and harvest will be delayed.

Winter wheat remained dormant as winter tightened its grip over the major producing areas during the latter part of February. Snow furnished protection in most areas during the periods of bitterest cold, and moisture supplies are adequate to promote rapid growth as soon as temperatures become favorable. Much of the crop was seeded late and top growth is short and vulnerable to wind erosion should strong, drying winds occur before spring growth starts. Winter grains in the Southeast have made limited progress and fertilizer applications have been delayed by the adverse weather. Seeding of spring oats and barley in the southern Plains has been slow as farmers wait for warmer weather and soils to dry. In California, small grains seeding is nearly finished on the lower elevations, and starting in the extreme northern counties. Flax is blooming in southern Texas but suffered some damage from the late February freeze.

Seasonally mild weather early in February became a vague memory in the southern and central Great Plains and areas east of the Mississippi River which were invaded by succeeding waves of winter storms during the remainder of the month and early March. Temperatures slipped progressively lower with the coldest weather of the winter coming in late February or early March in most parts of the Nation. Frequent and often heavy precipitation accompanied the storms, generally as snow in the central and northern sections, although the Ohio and middle Mississippi River Valleys had rain early in February before

the onslaught of snows later in the month. The South and Atlantic Coastal areas to New England had mostly rain, however a substantial amount of snow was dumped in central Mississippi, inland sections of the southern Coastal States and along the mid-Atlantic coast about mid-month. An early March storm threw a heavy blanket of snow over the middle and North Atlantic regions, paralyzing Southeastern New England as strong winds piled the record snow depth into huge drifts. The northern Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest had relatively light February snowfall and temperatures were near seasonal levels until late in the month. California had rains early in February but clear and cooler than usual weather during the rest of the month.

A cold, wet February prevented early land preparation and planting over most of the Southeast, but lagging progress this early in the season is not serious and can be quickly overcome with a period of favorable weather. Planting of cotton, corn and sorghum in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas moved slowly during the cold weather and a freeze late in the month wiped out most early efforts but planting and replanting resumed quickly. Tobacco plantbeds in the South have made little growth during the month.

Livestock are wintering in near average condition, although recent cold and storms have caused shrinkage in spite of increased supplemental feeding which put a heavy drain on stored forage supplies. Heavy winter precipitation in the Southwest deteriorated cured range forage and small grain supplied only limited winter grazing. Cool weather retarded early Spring range growth, but with adequate moisture a few warm days will stimulate rapid development. Moisture is generally sufficient to start growth in all areas, but in the northern Great Plains, parts of the central Mountain area and California, additional moisture is essential to promote adequate Spring forage growth. Cold, wet weather in the Southeast has retarded growth and kept fields too muddy for grazing. Local forage shortages are showing up but stored supplies are generally sufficient to carry the Nation's livestock through the remainder of winter, although carryover is expected to be meager in many localities.

Winter precipitation has built up generous moisture supplies in the southern and western portion of the Central Plains, and supplies range from adequate to excessive east of the Mississippi River. The northern Great Plains had ample fall rains to recharge the topsoil, but winter snowfall has been relatively light and subsoil moisture is likely to be short in numerous localities. Irrigation water supplies are unusually favorable in New Mexico and Arizona, but less encouraging in other western sections as many of the reservoirs are low and snowpack is below normal, despite significant February additions in most areas.

Egg production during February was 1 percent less than a year earlier. Laying flock numbers averaged 3 percent below February 1959, and the lowest for the month since 1938. Adverse weather at the end of the month dropped the March 1 rate of lay below a year earlier in all regions except the North Atlantic. The monthly rate of lay, however, was boosted above a year earlier by the extra day in the month.

Milk production totaled 9,679 pounds in February. This was 3 percent more than in 1959 when February had 28 days, but on a daily basis total output was slightly below a year earlier.

CITRUS: The 1959-60 orange crop (not including tangerines) is estimated at 133 million boxes, 3 percent greater than the 1958-59 crop and 12 percent above average. Almost half of the crop had been harvested by March 1--somewhat farther along than a year ago at the same time. Production of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges is expected to total 68.2 million boxes, 3 percent greater than last year. About 10 percent of this crop remained unharvested on March 1. The Valencia crop is estimated at 64.4 million boxes, 2 percent larger than last year. A smaller crop in California is more than offset by larger crops of Valencias in Florida, Texas, and Arizona. Production of grapefruit is estimated at 42.8 million boxes, 2 percent less than last year but equal to the 1948-57 average. Florida's crop is down 9 percent from last year because of a sharp reduction in the production of seedy grapefruit. Texas and Arizona show substantial increases over a year ago. By March 1 approximately 62 percent of the 1959-60 grapefruit crop had been harvested compared with 55 percent at the same date a year ago. Estimated production of lemons declined during the past month to 17.9 million boxes, but still is 3 percent above last year because of a larger crop in Arizona. As the result of small sizes and droppage of freeze damaged fruit California's crop is not holding up to earlier expectations. Approximately one-third of the 1959-60 lemon crop had been harvested by March 1. Florida's tangelo crop estimated at 550,000 boxes was completed by March 1, and production was nearly double that of last year. The Florida lime crop which is nearly all harvested is estimated at 300,000 boxes, 50 percent greater than last year.

By March 1 utilization of the U. S. orange crop totaled 63.9 million boxes with 24 million boxes used fresh and 39.9 million boxes used by processors. A year ago out of 57.2 million boxes used to March 1, 21.7 million had gone for fresh use and 35.5 million for processing. Utilization of grapefruit to March 1, 1960 totaled 26.4 million boxes of which 14.4 million had been used fresh and 12 million used for processing. This compares with 23.9 million boxes used to March 1, 1959 of which 12.5 million went to fresh market and 11.4 went to processors. Of the 6 million boxes of lemons utilized by March 1 approximately 3.5 million had gone to processors.

Cold weather in Florida during February did not damage citrus. New growth is showing and there is considerable bloom throughout the State. Late type oranges were expected to be in full bloom March 5-10, while other varieties of oranges are expected to reach peak bloom about March 20. Harvest of Midseason oranges is nearing completion and picking of Valencias is increasing.

California had above normal temperatures the first half of February but subsequent colder weather necessitated the use of heaters and wind machines the last week of the month. February rains were beneficial although there was no deep penetration of moisture. Lemons have shown considerable droppage as the result of January freeze damage, and much of the fruit is smaller than usual. As a result, production is not holding up to earlier expectations. Because of advanced maturity, harvest of Navel oranges is expected to be finished by the end of April instead of extending through June as is usual. Valencias are also more mature than usual and in general are fully colored. Growers may be unable to hold oranges on the trees as late as in most years. Oranges and lemons have not come into bloom although

considerable new growth was showing by March 1. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit is increasing seasonally. The fruit is well matured but smaller than usual.

Freezing temperatures February 25 and 26 in the Lower Valley of Texas did not damage the unharvested fruit but did burn new growth. The bloom will probably be delayed. Harvest of Early and Midseason oranges is complete and picking of Valencias was at its peak about March 1.

Harvest of Arizona Valencias was getting into full swing by March 1, but harvest of grapefruit was somewhat slow. Louisiana's orange season was practically over by March 1.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of the record Fuerte crop is continuing at a peak level.

There was some dropping of fruit because of strong winds and advanced maturity. Cool weather has resulted in light irregular bloom thus far. Little new growth had taken place by March 1.

POTATOES: The 1960 winter crop of potatoes is placed at 3,014,000 hundred-weight, no change from the forecast of a month earlier. 1959 production was 4,005,000 hundredweight and the 10-year average is 4,190,000 hundredweight. In Florida, harvest continues in the Fort Myers-Immokalee area. Yields vary widely but quality is generally good. Early planted crops in Dade County are mostly dug. Harvest of the intermediate planted crops, which were hard hit by January frosts, will be slow during the first part of March but should become more active after mid-March. Harvest in the Everglades area is completed. In California, harvest is currently proceeding in all areas with about three-fourths of the crop dug by March 1. Harvest of the balance of the crop should be completed by the end of the month.

Growers of the early spring crop in Florida and Texas planted 28,100 acres for harvest in 1960, 10 percent above both the 1959 acreage and average. In the Hastings area of Florida, the crop has been retarded by frosts and strong winds. Recovery is expected with warmer weather but harvest will be delayed. The acreage in North Florida has also been retarded by frosts and winds but on March 1 was showing some recovery. In the Balm area, very little damage from adverse weather was reported and the crop is growing nicely. In Texas, freezing temperatures on February 24 and 25 killed the tops on plants. The acreage is expected to put out new growth. The freezes delayed progress and are expected to reduce yields. Harvest is expected to start around the latter part of April, about two weeks later than normal.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,082 million eggs in February, 1 percent fewer than in February last year, but 1 percent more than the 1949-58 average. Production compared with last year was down 6 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central and the South Central States. In the South Atlantic, production was up 9 percent, and in the West up 6 percent.

The rate of egg production in February was 16.5 eggs per layer, compared with the February 1959 rate of 16.0 and the February average of 14.8. Egg production per layer would have been 1 percent below February last year but for the extra day this year. Compared to last year,

the number of eggs laid per layer was up 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central and in the South Atlantic, and 2 percent in the West North Central and in the West. Number of eggs per layer during February in the South Central Region was the same as a year earlier even though this February had one extra day.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 308,396,000 layers during February--down 3 percent from last year and the lowest number for the month since 1938. The decreases of 8 percent in North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in East North Central, and 1 percent in South Central States more than offset the increases of 5 percent in the South Atlantic and in the West.

The number of layers on March 1, 1960 totaled 305,301,000, compared with 316,353,000 on March 1 last year--a decrease of about 3 percent. All regions of the country showed decreases except the South Atlantic and the West. Decreases were 8 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 6 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central. The estimates of layer numbers were up 5 percent in the South Atlantic and the West.

The March 1 rate of lay was 58.3 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 59.8 eggs March 1, 1959. Because of extremely cold weather the rate was below last year in all regions except the North Atlantic which was the same. Decreases were 7 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central and the West.

<u>HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE, AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS MARCH 1</u>						
Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: States
	<u>HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1</u>					
	: Thous.	: Thous.	: Thous.	: Thous.	: Thous.	: Thous.
1949-58 (Av.)	: 54,876	: 65,502	: 94,347	: 32,635	: 52,619	: 36,042
1959	: 52,130	: 59,808	: 85,840	: 34,713	: 45,853	: 38,009
1960	: 47,877	: 56,463	: 79,299	: 36,410	: 45,494	: 39,758
	<u>EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1</u>					
	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number	: Number
1949-58 (Av.)	: 56.1	: 55.6	: 57.1	: 54.0	: 51.7	: 57.3
1959	: 59.0	: 59.9	: 61.7	: 58.7	: 55.5	: 62.3
1960	: 59.2	: 59.1	: 59.6	: 57.6	: 51.5	: 61.6

Producers received an average of 28.9 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-February 1960, compared with 29.6 cents a month earlier and 35.8 cents a dozen a year earlier. Egg prices continued the seasonal decline that started last October. The mid-February price was the lowest for the month since 1942. During February marketings were relatively heavy. The into storage movement was large. Egg prices during February fluctuated over a narrow range.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-February averaged 16.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with 16.3 cents a month earlier and 16.6 cents in mid-February 1959.

Farm chickens averaged 11.6 cents, down 1.5 cents from a year earlier. Commercial broilers averaged 17.7 cents, 0.5 cents per pound higher than in mid-February 1959. The supplies of commercial broilers were readily cleared during February. Prices strengthened during the latter part of the month. Some processors experienced difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of broilers to meet their demand for ready-to-cook birds. During the last week in February, prices of processed broilers increased as much as 2.5 cents per pound over the previous week. The market for hens was steady during February. Supplies were adequate for the fair to good demand.

Turkey prices in mid-February averaged 25.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.2 cents in mid-January and 24.9 cents in mid-February 1959. Trading during February was seasonally light. Sales were mostly in small volume.

The cost of farm poultry ration in mid-February was \$3.34 per 100 pounds--down 7 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash was \$4.70 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.69 cents in mid-January and \$4.94 cents on February 15, 1959. Cost of turkey growing mash on February 15 was \$4.68 cents, compared with \$4.69 a month earlier and \$4.92 on February 15, 1959.

The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios on February 15, 1960 were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed and turkey-feed ratios were more favorable than a year earlier.

## Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States

State	February 1960 1/			State	February 1960 1/			State	February 1960 1/		
	Feb.	Feb.	Jan.		Feb.	Feb.	Jan.		Feb.	Feb.	Jan.
	1949-58	1959	1960		1960	1949-58	1959		1960	1960	1960
N.Y.....	671	728	807	776	88	92	100	94			
N.J.....	88	88	97	94	Ky.....	151	158	160	158		
Pa.....	440	488	562	532	Tenn.....	148	146	155	148		
Ohio....	378	378	412	408	Ala.....	88	77	81	79		
Ind.....	266	249	265	263	Miss.....	99	95	98	94		
Ill.....	380	368	354	365	Ark.....	78	68	72	69		
Mich....	385	389	415	396	Okla.....	127	109	112	113		
Wis....	1,209	1,441	1,448	1,430	Texas....	231	226	227	227		
Minn....	750	917	942	947	Mont....	35	33	34	33		
Iowa....	441	462	468	454	Idaho....	94	112	126	119		
Mo.....	258	260	266	270	Wyo.....	14.9	13.7	14.7	13.8		
N.Dak....	119	129	118	134	Colo.....	66	65	68	67		
S.Dak....	97	110	99	109	Utah....	52	57	62	60		
Nebr....	158	150	147	147	Wash....	121	135	143	142		
Kans....	172	153	157	150	Oreg....	74	69	76	72		
Md.....	105	112	124	121	Calif....	484	564	635	620		
Va.....	130	136	156	145	Other :						
W.Va....	52	50	59	54	States :	500	574	619	599		
N.C....	116	128	137	131							
S.C....	42	43	46	45	U.S.....	8,708	9,373	9,862	9,679		

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Crop and State	CITRUS FRUITS			Equivalent tons		
	1,000 boxes 1/		Indicated	Average 1948-57		Indicated
	1948-57	1958	1959	1948-57	1958	1959
<b>ORANGES:</b>						
Early, Midseason & Navel Varieties 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	15,000	542,200	651,000	578,000
Fla., All	44,920	47,100	50,500	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,272,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	3,700	80,240	135,000	166,000
Other	43,137	44,100	46,800	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,106,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	2,000	53,980	74,200	90,000
Ariz.	492	270	500	18,950	10,400	19,200
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	68,250	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,970,400
<b>VALENCIA:</b>						
Calif.	23,697	23,300	20,000	912,300	897,000	770,000
Fla.	33,190	38,900	42,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,912,000
Texas	476	650	1,000	21,440	29,200	45,000
Ariz.	579	340	900	22,290	13,100	34,600
Total Valencia	57,942	63,190	64,400	2,449,730	2,689,300	2,761,600
<b>ALL ORANGES:</b>						
Calif.	37,781	40,200	35,000	1,454,500	1,548,000	1,348,000
Fla.	78,110	86,000	93,000	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,184,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	3,000	75,420	103,400	135,000
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,400	41,240	23,500	53,800
La.	186	220	250	8,366	9,900	11,200
Total All Oranges	118,824	129,330	132,650	5,094,666	5,553,800	5,732,000
<b>GRAPEFRUIT:</b>						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	32,000	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,280,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000
Other	16,100	15,600	12,000	644,000	624,000	480,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,800	152,000	168,000	232,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,500	84,550	60,800	81,200
Calif, All	2,424	2,520	2,500	81,040	84,800	83,500
Desert Valleys	919	620	1,000	29,870	20,200	32,500
Other Areas	1,505	1,900	1,500	51,170	64,600	51,000
Total Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	42,800	1,676,390	1,721,600	1,676,700
<b>LEMONS:</b>						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	17,000	539,900	672,000	672,000
Ariz. 3/	---	340	900	---	13,400	35,600
Total Lemons	13,669	17,340	17,900	539,900	685,400	707,600
<b>LIMES:</b>						
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000
<b>TANGÉLOS:</b>						
Fla.	4/ 302	300	550	4/ 13,467	13,500	24,800
<b>TANGERINES:</b>						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	2,800	203,850	202,000	126,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized - on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs. 2/Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/Not estimated prior to 1958. 4/Short-time average.

## POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre		
	Average : 1949-58		Indicated : 1959	Average : 1949-58		Indicated : 1959
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
<u>WINTER:</u>						
Florida .....	13.0	12.0	10.0	154	155	100
California .....	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	150	190
Total .....	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>						
Fla.-Hastings ...	17.9	21.5	23.0	160	125	Apr. 11
-Other .....	4.5	3.6	4.2	109	110	Apr. 11
Texas .....	3.0	.5	.9	49	120	Apr. 11
Total .....	25.5	25.6	28.1	136.4	122.8	Apr. 11

Seasonal group and State	P r o d u c t i o n		
	Average : 1949-58		Indicated : 1959
	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>	1,000 <u>cwt.</u>
<u>WINTER:</u>			
Florida .....	1,979	1/ 1,860	1,000
California .....	2,211	2,145	2,014
Total .....	4,190	4,005	3,014
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>			
Fla.-Hastings....	2,854	1/ 2,688	Apr. 11
-Other .....	500	396	Apr. 11
Texas .....	136	60	Apr. 11
Total .....	3,490	3,144	Apr. 11

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

## FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on: 1959 1/ : 1960			Eggs per 100 layers			Total eggs produced: During February: 2 Mos. Jan. & Feb.		
	Thou.	Thou.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	
Maine	3,209	2,895	1,672	1,766	54	51	116	109	
N.H.	2,259	2,111	1,652	1,749	37	37	79	78	
Vt.	900	823	1,652	1,810	15	15	32	31	
Mass.	3,448	3,066	1,694	1,850	58	57	124	117	
R.I.	418	389	1,655	1,757	7	7	15	15	
Conn.	3,468	3,195	1,641	1,769	57	57	123	119	
N.Y.	8,426	7,598	1,632	1,668	138	127	295	263	
N.J.	12,422	11,298	1,456	1,531	181	173	368	356	
Pa.	18,081	17,236	1,663	1,728	301	298	618	617	
N.Atl.	52,631	48,612	1,611	1,691	848	822	1,770	1,705	
Ohio	12,287	12,111	1,641	1,699	202	206	418	429	
Ind.	11,915	11,514	1,683	1,728	201	199	419	415	
Ill.	15,796	13,936	1,574	1,647	249	230	505	473	
Mich.	8,268	7,969	1,579	1,641	131	131	279	277	
Wis.	12,060	11,686	1,677	1,781	202	208	433	433	
E.N.Cent.	60,326	57,216	1,633	1,702	985	974	2,054	2,027	
Minn.	19,524	17,778	1,770	1,830	346	325	722	684	
Iowa	26,058	23,854	1,744	1,775	454	423	952	882	
Mo.	11,288	10,200	1,462	1,496	165	153	325	312	
N.Dak.	3,030	2,890	1,406	1,456	43	42	89	87	
S.Dak.	7,992	7,724	1,691	1,694	135	131	280	270	
Nebr.	9,889	9,942	1,658	1,656	164	165	334	337	
Kans.	8,854	8,060	1,562	1,560	138	126	281	259	
W.N.Cent.	86,635	80,448	1,668	1,697	1,445	1,365	2,983	2,831	
Del.	659	698	1,462	1,618	10	11	20	22	
Md.	2,266	2,184	1,478	1,618	33	35	66	71	
Va.	4,868	4,912	1,579	1,578	77	78	155	158	
W.Va.	2,196	2,196	1,422	1,427	31	31	61	62	
N.C.	10,225	9,897	1,512	1,578	155	156	308	316	
S.C.	3,468	3,951	1,495	1,601	52	63	103	127	
Ga.	7,544	8,378	1,604	1,659	121	139	251	282	
Fla.	3,832	4,492	1,666	1,752	64	79	130	164	
S.Atl.	35,058	36,708	1,549	1,613	543	592	1,094	1,202	
Ky.	5,979	5,894	1,330	1,334	80	79	154	158	
Tenn.	5,906	5,582	1,280	1,241	76	69	147	141	
Ala.	5,358	5,201	1,411	1,496	76	78	151	156	
Miss.	3,960	4,944	1,350	1,453	53	72	102	142	
Ark.	4,036	4,194	1,501	1,427	61	60	118	117	
La.	2,032	2,112	1,308	1,259	27	27	53	52	
Okla.	4,564	4,320	1,490	1,409	68	61	132	118	
Texas	14,194	13,300	1,445	1,441	205	192	398	372	
S.Cent.	46,029	45,547	1,403	1,401	646	638	1,255	1,256	
Mont.	1,359	1,306	1,506	1,578	20	21	42	42	
Idaho	1,511	1,443	1,725	1,734	26	25	54	51	
Wyo.	371	368	1,495	1,479	6	5	12	11	
Colo.	1,606	1,486	1,478	1,474	24	22	48	44	
N.Mex.	655	652	1,411	1,427	9	9	18	18	
Ariz.	643	594	1,624	1,668	10	10	21	21	
Utah	1,872	1,904	1,666	1,752	31	33	65	68	
Nev.	104	106	1,358	1,450	1	2	2	4	
Wash.	4,848	5,098	1,728	1,810	84	92	175	189	
Oreg.	3,014	3,054	1,750	1,752	53	54	111	111	
Calif.	22,164	23,654	1,742	1,752	386	418	796	846	
West.	38,147	39,865	1,704	1,733	650	691	1,344	1,405	
U.S.	318,826	308,396	1,605	1,648	5,117	5,082	10,500	10,426	

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